

She does not consider Europe, America or the Mediterranean. She only thinks of the Adriatic. Will she have Fiume and the Dalmatian coast?—nothing else interests this people. Nevertheless, they are thought to be the most prudent in the world.

"France has agreed to the intervention of the league of nations in the Sava Basin. Poland understands the league must have a word to say at Danzig. All the world realizes the league must dominate Constantinople. But where Fiume is concerned Italy will not have anybody's intervention."

German Peace Envoys Treated as Enemies

Troops to Guard Avenues to Versailles Palace: All Proceedings Secret

PARIS, April 20. (By The Associated Press).—Final plans for receiving the German delegates at Versailles and for delivering the treaty provide for complete secrecy, although an official communication will be issued after the treaty actually has been delivered, announcing this fact. Except for this, everything will be behind rigidly guarded doors, with military forces occupying all the surrounding precincts.

According to the terms Marshal Foch is said to have received from the secretary general of the conference, the German plenipotentiaries are to be treated as enemies until the treaty is signed, and any communication with them will be subject to prosecution before a court martial on the charge of dealing with the enemy. The purpose of this is said to be to prevent Versailles from being used as a base for widespread enemy propaganda, but the rigors of this surveillance probably will wear off after the treaty is signed.

The German delegation at Spa has a large military escort, with soldiers in helmets and carrying arms, but it is understood that none of the delegates or those accompanying them will wear uniforms while at Versailles, so as to avoid unnecessary friction.

Treaty So Complicated It May Delay Signing

Economic Claims Alone Fill 36 Pages and Military Sec- tion 100 Paragraphs

(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)
PARIS, April 20.—An idea of the great size and complexity of the peace treaty is obtainable from a consideration of the economic clauses alone, which fill thirty-six pages of the drafting commission's report. The first chapter, on commercial relations, is under five heads: (1) customs regulations and duties, (2) shipping, (3) unfair competition, (4) the treatment of Allied nationals in enemy countries, (5) miscellaneous.

The second chapter deals with arrangements for the renewal or abrogation of economic treaties, international fisheries conventions, copyright conventions, Chinese customs and the Hague convention; also regulations amounting to the abrogation with regard to concessions obtained by Germany from Russia during the war.

Three chapters on debt.

Chapter three covers the complicated matter of debts—not public, but private—as between nations, of which the essential point is that there shall not be any private collection of debts as between individuals in Allied countries and debtors in enemy countries, save through a clearing house set up in the respective countries.

Chapter 4 deals with private property rights and interests. Chapter 5 deals with contracts. There also is a mass of general clauses, including ex-

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PEARLS DIAMONDS JEWELRY SILVER CLOCKS WATCHES CHINA STATIONERY

Brunswick Reds Ousted: President Is Arrested

BERLIN, April 20.—The situation in Brunswick is becoming normal. Herr Meyer, known as President of the Brunswick Free State, was routed out of a garret where he had been hiding and arrested. Other Spartacist leaders either are in concealment or in flight.

Wise conciliation between Brunswick and Berlin has been established. A new cabinet has been established in Brunswick, made up of four Majority Socialists, two Independents and one Democrat.

Casualties of U. S. On Archangel Front Are Placed at 528

9 Officers and 187 Men Have Died of Disease or Been Killed Since Last September; 43 Missing

ARCHANGEL, April 19. (By The Associated Press).—Since landing on the Archangel front last September, the Americans have suffered 528 casualties. Of these 196 were fatalities, there having died of disease or been killed nine officers and 187 men. The wounded include twelve officers and 220 men.

The losses of the Americans on the North Russian front in the last month have been extremely slight, since most of the recent fighting has been done either by the newly formed Russian troops, who are campaigning bravely, or the British.

Three Privates Decorated

Decorations for gallantry have been awarded by General Pershing to three privates of the 23rd Ambulance Company. The decoration is the Distinguished Service Cross, and each of the men honored received the same citation. The men are Lawrence B. Kilroy, of Detroit; Hubert O. Paul, of Terre Haute, Ind.; and Clarence H. Zech, of Detroit. The cross was awarded for extraordinary heroism in action near Kadish September 27 and 28.

"Acting as stretcher bearers for two companies of infantry in action against the Bolsheviks, each man for three days and nights made his way through swamps and forests to administer first aid and to carry wounded to the dressing station. The work at all times was accomplished under sweeping machine gun and intense artillery fire, making it necessary for them to crawl on hands and knees for long distances."

American Prisoners Released

According to the latest information, which is believed to be authentic, the Bolsheviks have given the freedom of Moscow up to 9 o'clock at night to Matvei V. Arnold, of London, Ohio, and Bryant E. Byall, of Bloomfield, N. J., two Young Men's Christian Association secretaries captured at Bolshevik. They have been released and sent out of Russia by way of Stockholm. Three of the eleven American soldiers known to have been captured.

A total of forty-three American soldiers are missing, but outside these eleven men and perhaps one other who was known to be severely wounded, in a hospital near Bolshevik, the others are still unaccounted for.

According to Bolshevik advisers brought through the allied lines, Privates Miles M. Hawrlik, of Detroit; John Trickett, of Lackey, Ky., who was captured in action at Ust-Penza, November 29, and Anton J. Vanis, of Chicago, who was captured at Shegvari, January 26, have been sent out of Russia by way of Stockholm.

Bolsheviks recently have been attempting to convert prisoners to Bolshevism and send them homeward.

Other American Prisoners

Privates Earl Fulcher, of Tyre, Mich., and August B. Peterson, of Whitehall, Mich., who were members of a small patrol which found itself cut off in the fighting about Bolshevik, are in a hospital at Volodga, wounded. Information received from the captured Y. M. C. A. men indicates that Corporal Earl W. Collins, of Detroit, was last seen severely wounded in a Bolshevik dressing station near Bolshevik. There have been no advances from the Bolsheviks concerning him.

Wire Strikers Snubbed By Spanish Government

MADRID, April 18.—(By The Associated Press).—The government, which has refused to accept the resignation of Juan de la Cierva, Minister of Finance, whose exclusion from the new cabinet has been demanded by striking telegraphers and telephone operators, has appointed as Minister of Food Dr. Maciá, a friend of Cierva's, and has begun appointment to various high posts of partisans of Cierva and Premier Maura.

The Minister of the Interior meanwhile is taking steps to restore wire communication with the provinces and outside world.

Wilson Ship at Brest; President Sails May 20

PARIS, April 20. (By The Associated Press).—The U. S. transport George Washington, which sailed from New York for France on the orders of President Wilson, arrived at Brest today. The President hopes to go home on it by May 20.

President Wilson had a conference with Premier Clemenceau this afternoon between drives about town with Mrs. Wilson.

Nation-Wide Irish Strike Is Threatened

Seriousness of Situation in Limerick Increases as Labor Parliament Gives Support to Soviet

Unions Raise Large Fund

Leader Says Movement Is Reply to Wilson's Query as to "Right of Force"

(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)
LIMERICK, Ireland, April 20.—What yesterday was a moribund strike, showing signs of ineffectual unpopularity, has suddenly become a revitalized movement which may easily envelope the whole of Ireland and lead to consequences on which nobody wishes to dwell. The reason for the changes is due largely to the altered attitude of the national executive committee of the Irish labor parliament and trades union congress, which from looking coldly at the strike has reversed its policy and thrown its whole weight behind it.

A committee was formed to deal with cases of distress, and minute arrangements were made to deal with the food supply. Both sides now have their backs to the wall. Nobody here, either among the officials or Soviet members, cares to discuss what the ultimate consequences will be. The brightest spot in the whole outlook is the care being taken by the Soviet to prevent disorder. The danger point will be reached Tuesday.

Yesterday there was little prospect of strike pay, but with liberal contributions from the bishop and clergy of Limerick, coupled with large funds supplied by the executive committee, the strikers can now expect the first installment of the so-called strike pay when the banks open on Tuesday, with the certainty of continued payment.

knocking at the door of the nations for admission as an autonomous state.

"From the old Russia in Europe a new Russia is rising in Asia," said Mr. Holman. "The new Siberian government, while provisional, is liberal and sane and contains potential elements of strength. Bred from the soil of the old order of the Czar, it is removed also from the disorganization and chaos that prevail in European Russia. There are many promises that Siberia will be the new Russia of the future."

"The Ural Mountains are a natural dividing line between Siberia and Russia. In the crisis of the last eight months they have been the barrier between Bolshevism in the West and liberal but same government in the East. If Bolshevism continues its hold on the Russian people in the West, the Siberian government, if self-governed, will gather aid strength as time passes, and Siberia will ask and probably receive official recognition as an independent state."

Publicity Urged As Weapon of U. S. To Control Unrest

(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)
WASHINGTON, April 20.—The necessity for governmental action to safeguard American industry from revolutionary propaganda designed to spread unrest in this country is urged in a report made public here today by former Governor Robert P. Bass, of New Hampshire, covering the period of his service as head of the Industrial Relations Division of the Shipping Board.

According to Mr. Bass, the only hope of America's resisting the tide of industrial unrest which now is sweeping over the whole civilized world is in the development and early application of a constructive industrial programme, in which publicity and education carried on by the government will hold a leading place.

He says: "The government should systematically inform both employers and employees in regard to many matters of the utmost interest and importance to each."

"It should acquaint labor with the government's activities and service to labor in the past."

"It should create in labor an appreciation of its joint interest with capital and with the government in the problems of production."

"Satisfactory assurances should be given that labor will have a substantial voice in determining the distribution between capital and labor of the proceeds of production."

Reasonable Share for Labor

"Labor should be promised its reasonable share of any increases in production."

"There should be a joint determination of wages, hours and conditions of work."

"Based on the foregoing principles, great emphasis should be placed on labor's interest and responsibility in the processes of production."

"Finally, there should be a detailed analysis and full explanation of all the processes and problems of production, accompanied by explanations to each group of workmen as to the particular ways in which they can facilitate and improve these processes."

Lenine Propaganda to British Contains Appeal from 'Converted' Soldier

A Bolshevik propaganda pamphlet intended for circulation among British troops in Russia was reproduced yesterday in "The New Yorker Volks-Zeitung," a Socialist organ.

Besides, giving the soldiers innumerable reasons why they should fight no longer and dilating upon the reception they will receive if they will turn traitor and go over to the Reds, the pamphlet contains a letter purporting to have been written to the men of the 10th Royal Scots by one of their number who had been taken prisoner near Archangel.

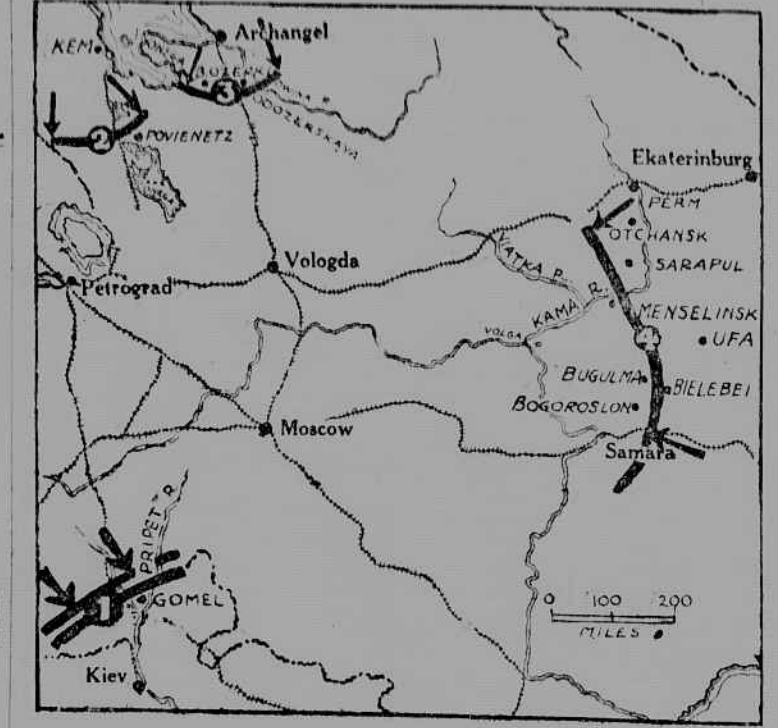
Under the guidance of his captors, the foundation stone of a new Russia in Asia is friendly support from outside nations, especially given. Siberia holds the potential possibilities now of a great and prosperous nation."

ARCHANGEL, April 19.—(By The Associated Press).—The Russian and British troops pursuing the Bolsheviks retreating from Bolshevik, to-day had progressed twenty versts southward. They had captured several prisoners and two thousand much arms, which the Bolsheviks were compelled to abandon.

New Russia to Rise In Siberia, American Food Envoy Predicts

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The new Russia will rise in Siberia, according to Charles W. Holman, representative of the food administration in the Far East, who predicted in an address here today that it would not be long before the Siberian government would be

THE BOLSHEVSKI SURRENDER



The surrender of the Bolshevik First Army to General Petlura near Gomel, in the Ukraine, reported yesterday, is indicated by a double bar (1).

On three other fronts, Murmansk (2), Archangel (3), and Eastern (4), the Reds are reported falling back steadily under pressure of Allied and anti-Bolshevik forces.

AN INVESTOR'S CATECHISM (After the War)

Q. What is the present outlook for stocks?
A. Babson says "the prospect of a long downward trend in commodity prices points to a like trend in prices of industrial stocks."

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for a considerable time. Moreover, the national executive committee will remove the labor parliament from Dublin to Limerick next Tuesday, and the latter city will become the directing centre of the Irish labor movement.

These facts are necessary for an understanding of yesterday's proceedings, when at a citizens' meeting, at which Mayor Alphonsus O'Mara, who during his two years in office has never taken the oath of allegiance, presided, Thomas Johnson, delegate from the national executive committee, said that unless the objects of the strike are gained by Tuesday the committee proposed to summon all the workers of Ireland to follow the example of Limerick and to maintain the strike until victory is won. Mr. Johnson said:

"This is labor's fight against the attempt of the British authorities to choose who shall and who shall not be allowed to work in the city of Limerick. It is also Limerick's reply to President Wilson's question of whether the military power of any nation or group of nations shall be suffered to determine the fortunes of people over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force." Limerick replied, "No! And all Ireland is at her back."

Johnson said the city is now actually in a state of siege, but the position of the workers in the third stage of Limerick, he said, is different from that in 1916. They now have the power and the means of communication at hand, and are prepared to hold out to the last.

John Cronin, the local strike leader, appealed to all workers to maintain the working class of Limerick, and added that should means of repression be tried against the strikers, their organization is complete to the last drop of blood.

Several moderate, clever and very adroit speeches addressed to the mercantile and professional elements were made, in which it was pointed out that the temporary inconveniences were for the sake of the whole community and the non-striking elements were asked to put up with these inconveniences.

the prisoner, who signs himself "Private Lapham," tells of the cordial and friendly treatment he and all other captives.

"Now I ask you the question," the letter continues, "is it right that the working class of any country should come and fight the working class of another country? We are not at war with Russia and the Russians are not at war with us, but with the capitalists of all civilized countries, people whom we work for and keep in plenty, while we, the working class, merely exist. If the working class knew why they were fighting, and for whom they would be fighting, they would fight longer."

From what I have seen of the Russians are a good people and they are fighting for a good cause, a cause that every country in the world should follow."

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Forceful Methods Unavailing

"The time has passed when the appeal to patriotism will have any influence. Revolutionary industrial propaganda can never be stilled by arbitrary suppression, by court decisions, by imprisonment, or by strong-arm methods. In my opinion, the use of these methods constitutes grave national danger. It will jeopardize our whole industrial organization and prevent the progress of civilized development and will destroy our present form of government."

Alliance Plan Indicts League, Asserts Borah

Proposed Inter-Allied Pact Reveal How Nations Are Unwilling to Rely on So- ciety of World, He Says

'Seek Self-Security Only'

Points to British Minister's Pre-War Speech to Prove His Statements

(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)
WASHINGTON, April 20.—The proposed separate alliance with France and Great Britain, to which President Wilson is reported to be disposed to commit the United States as a guarantee of the integrity of French frontiers, was today characterized by Senator Borah, of Idaho, as "one of the most serious indictments of the league of nations which has yet developed."

"France is unwilling to rely on the proposed league of nations to protect her frontiers," said Senator Borah. "She wants some concrete agreement with the powers to protect her from aggression, and I have no doubt she will demand specific guarantees."

"This is one of the most serious indictments of the league of nations which has yet developed. Every one seems willing to rely on the league in theory and no one is willing to depend on it for practical results. If we have a special treaty between the United States, France and Great Britain on the one hand, another similar convention between Great Britain and Japan and a third agreement between France, Great Britain and Italy, it will not be long before the league of nations will become unnecessary."

"In all these matters leaning on the league and the other agreements being negotiated at Paris it is well to bear in mind what Lord Grey, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs for War, said at the beginning of the war. He said that England would never go to war because Serbia had been attacked, because British public opinion would not sustain such action. But England would go to war if Belgium were invaded, Lord Grey said, because England's own safety was involved by the latter aggression."

"It will become increasingly clearer as events at Paris proceed that the nations are being guided in their fundamental contentions at Paris by this same desire to protect only their own vital interests."

Discussing the legal phases of the reported alliance between the United States, France and Great Britain, Senator Borah said that there was no constitutional objection to the negotiation by the President, with the consent of the Senate, of a treaty with France which would provide for the military cooperation of the United States in the event that France was invaded. However, actual cooperation could be accomplished, he said, only by the presentation of the facts on such an occasion to the Congress and a subsequent declaration of war voted by that body.

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Munich Rebels Lay Plans For Clash With Troops

Government Forces Outside of City Are Reinforced by 3,000 Wurtembergers

BERLIN, April 20. (By The Associated Press).—The government troops outside Munich have been augmented by the arrival of 3,000 Wurtembergers.

Preparations for a decisive fight are proceeding in the city. Conditions as regard food are growing worse. The food stocks are becoming depleted. The Hoffman government has sent in a limited amount of food for the women and children, but it is reported that the Communists seized it. The Spartacists say this report is untrue. They say there is plenty of food in Munich and that the government troops decline to fire on them.

Rioting in Munich, with a few casualties, continues to be reported.

The present authorities at Munich, according to advices from Copenhagen, have liberated and armed Russian prisoners of war who had been confined in the camp at Puchheim, on the outskirts of the city. A Russian guard is now patrolling the Munich railroad station.

Official confirmation has been received of the arrest near Holmünden of Eichhorn, former chief of police of Berlin, who fled from Berlin early in the year during the revolutionary outbreak. It was reported recently that he was aiding the separatist movement in Brunswick.

Seaplane Tragedy Reported Machine Seen to Fall in Chesapeake Bay Disappears

NORFOLK, Va., April 20.—Residents of Cape Charles to-day reported a Hampton Roads naval base they had witnessed the fall of a seaplane in Chesapeake Bay about 7 o'clock. The machine, a small one they said, struck the water with great force about one mile off shore. It arose to the surface, but almost immediately went under again, and when rescuers who put out in a boat reached the spot neither the plane nor survivors were to be found.

It was stated at the naval base no machine was missing, but other statements were communicated with an effort to identify the lost plane.

Técla Pearls From Paris

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